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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperature
Max. +16°C. Minimum 10°C.
Sun sets today at 7:03 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:48 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
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VOL. IV, NO. 49

KABUL, SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1965, (JAWZA 2, 1344, S.H.)

U Thant Warns Developments So Far This Year Undermine UN As Peacekeeping Agency

UNITED NATIONS, May 23—

U THANT says that developments in the first months of this year have undermined the United Nations role as the primary agency for keeping international peace.

In a strongly worded statement the U.N. Secretary-General says that the organization has been ignored or avoided in some recent settlements and he declared that there has been a definite reversal of the slow progress towards world stability that the U.N. has been making.

U Thant did not mention any big power or specific world issue, but he referred to the ominous situation on every side and he gave the warning that if the trend continues the UN will degenerate into a mere debating forum and nothing else.

The Security Council yesterday adopted a French proposal that the suspension of hostilities in Santo Domingo be converted into permanent ceasefire.

The United States declined to support the draft, casting an abstention as a mark of its disapproval at the French delegation's omission of any reference to the peace-making role of the Organization of American States.

UN Group Tours Hospitals In Santo Domingo

SANTO DOMINGO, May 23. (Reuter).—A United Nations group touring three hospitals here were told that 200 of the 1,700 wounded in this week's fighting had died. Hospital officials told them Friday that patients had been living for 23 days on only rice and flour. Some hospitals had no water.

At the Luis Ayber Hospital, the group was told that 60 patients had died and many of the 800 wounded were sleeping on the floor. Surgery was being carried out by flashlight.

Both the Luis Ayber and the Moscoso Puella Hospitals were taking care of large numbers of refugees. At another hospital the group was told that 10 of the 30 patients brought in during the last three days had died. The hospital was crammed with 300 patients.

UN Committee Flies To Africa

LONDON, May 23, (AP).—Twenty-four members of the UN Special Committee on colonialism flew from London to Zambia Saturday night to carry on their diplomatic offensive against British, Portuguese and South African policies.

A group of committee members arrived from New York and were joined here by others, including chairman Sori Coulibaly of Mali, who arrived from Paris.

In Africa, the committee will make contact with African nationalist leaders in Rhodesia, Southwest Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and the Portuguese territories.

From Lusaka the committee will go to Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Tanzanian member Malachera said on arrival in London: "We are on our way to contact African freedom fighters and to move close to the crisis centres."

A spokesman for the committee said:

"We are manifesting the most active solidarity with millions of Africans in Rhodesia and elsewhere who are still living under colonial rule—which is but a disguised form of slavery."

All the other members, including Britain—which dropped a request for a vote on its own peace-keeping suggestion—voted for the French resolution.

The Security Council scheduled its second Saturday meeting on the Dominican Republic after hearing from Secretary-General U Thant that a report from his representative in Santo Domingo indicated the situation there was "ominous."

U Thant said the text of the report from Jose Antonio Mayobre was still coming in and would be ready when the Council met again. The Secretary-General noted one report that junta leader Antonio Imbert Barreras had turned down the request to extend the 24-hour truce for another 24 hours to permit humanitarian agencies to care for the wounded and remove the dead.

U.S. Ambassador Adlai Stevenson said Friday he had been informed that the insurgents under Col. Francisco Caamaño Deno appeared to be concentrated in an area of Santo Domingo that is bounded on two sides by the safety zone and communication lane occupied by forces of the U.S. and Organisation of American States (OAS), and on the two other sides by a river and the sea.

He told the Council that the U.S. forces would prevent "by force if necessary" an armed incursion into the safety zone from any direction and had effectively blocked any combat air activity from San Isidro Air Base.

U Thant cancelled a scheduled one-day trip to Canada in order to attend the Council meeting. He had planned to lunch Saturday with Canadian Prime Minister Lester Pearson in Ottawa and to attend a ceremony at Queens University in Kingston, Ontario, where he and Pearson were to receive honorary degrees.

A Uruguayan draft resolution Friday dealing with the Domini-

(Contd. on page 4)

Baitney Tribesmen Hold Large Jirga

KABUL, May 23.—A report from Marmand, Central Independent Pakhtunistan, says that a large national jirga was recently held under the leadership of Ali Mohammad Khan Baitney at Darul-Jehad Marmand which was attended by scholars, chieftains and a great number of Baitney tribe.

The jirga was opened with recitation from the holy Koran and a speech delivered by Mur-Jan Khan, Assistant-Editor of Sadakat. Speeches were then delivered by representatives of people in which all condemned the policy of the Pakistan government towards the people of Pakhtunistan. The participants expressed their readiness to defending Pakhtunistan soil. The jirga asked the Pakistan government to admit, as soon as possible, to the right of Pakhtunistanis to self-determination.

Cold Spell Due To End By Tomorrow, Weatherman Says

KABUL, May 23—

THE three-day-old cold spell in Afghanistan is expected to end by tonight when temperatures will steadily begin to rise to normal again.

A report from the Department of Meteorology of the Afghan Air Authority says the cold air coming from the northwest last Thursday resulted in the formation of clouds all over the country on Friday and caused rains and strong winds in some parts.

More cold air made its way from the northwestern borders causing the temperature to drop in most parts of the country by 15 to 20 degrees centigrade.

In Kabul the mercury fell from 27 to 14, a drop of 13 degrees, in Salang from 11 to minus 5, a drop of 16 degrees, and in Jalalabad from 38 to 14, a drop of 24 degrees. The situation is the same in other parts of the nation.

A low pressure area which was moving eastward passed through southern Afghanistan and mixing with the cold air in the south-eastern parts of the country it caused the northeastern, central and southeastern parts to remain cloudy and cold.

The cold wave, which was moving southeast of the country, has changed its course and is now moving northeastward and is likely to bypass Afghanistan.

Education Ministry To Hold Exams For Students Of Islam

KABUL, May 23.—The Education Ministry has decided to hold an examination for those who have made Islamic studies on their own. If they pass the ninth grade level they will be given teaching assignments in elementary schools. Those who have studied in local madrasas or in foreign institutions not accredited by the Ministry of Education will be given a chance to take the 11th grade examination of the Dar-al-Olum. If they pass they will enter the 12th grade.

The Director of Religious Schools in the Ministry of Education, A. G. Bahir, said these decisions have been taken to provide an insight into modern sciences and methods of education to teachers of religion who have been getting training privately and in an irregular manner.

The examination for the prospective elementary school teachers will be held three times this year, the first of which will be in two weeks' time. Those who cannot take this examination will be able to take another one and a half months from now or at the end of the current year. Those who wish to complete the Dar-al-Olum course may prepare themselves to take the 11th grade examination at the end of the current year. Once they complete the Dar-al-Olum course they will enjoy all the rights and privileges granted to regular students and graduates of the institution.

Indians Accuse

Paks Of Breaking Kashmir Ceasefire

NEW DELHI, May 23, (AP).—The government charged Saturday that Pakistan troops in Kashmir fired more than 15,000 mortar, machinegun and rocket rounds in the past three days and violated the ceasefire 22 times.

India also said it had protested what it called deep penetrations of Indian air space by Pakistani planes. No major clashes were reported and no mention was made of any casualties.

Britain's efforts to obtain a formal ceasefire in the Rann of Kutch fighting that flared last month appeared stalled. It was widely reported in New Delhi that Pakistan was demanding withdrawal of troops from the Northwest Frontier.

No Statement Yet On Cause Of PIA Crash

CAIRO, May 23, (Reuter).—A spokesman of Pakistani international airlines said here investigations into the cause of Thursday Pak plane crash here are continuing and there had been no statement last night.

Some of the bodies which had been identified had been flown to their countries and the rest would be flown today he added.

Atlas Rocket Measures Heat Encountered By Spacecraft

CAPE KENNEDY, May 23, (AP)—

A SPACECRAFT resembling a miniature Apollo moonship rocketed like a flaming meteor over a 25,800-mile course Saturday to measure the blistering heat which will envelop manned capsules returning from lunar journeys.

An atlas rocket blasted successfully away from Cape Kennedy at 2255 GMT to hurl the 200-pound project fire payload on a high arcing path that stabbed more than 500 miles (800k) into space.

As the craft dived back toward earth, a small solid-fuel motor ignited for a 30-minute burst to ram the package into the heat barrier of the ionosphere at a speed of about seven miles a second. This is slightly greater than the velocity three-man Apollo ships will have.

As a fireball estimated at 20,000 degrees Fahrenheit formed in a shock waves in front of the craft, instruments in its interior radioed information to Ascension Island and ships and planes stationed in the South Atlantic re-entry area. Cameras and other optical devices recorded the meteor-like dive.

The fire-vehicle has been dubbed a "flying thermometer" because it was to radio more than

100,000 temperature readings during its fiery dash.

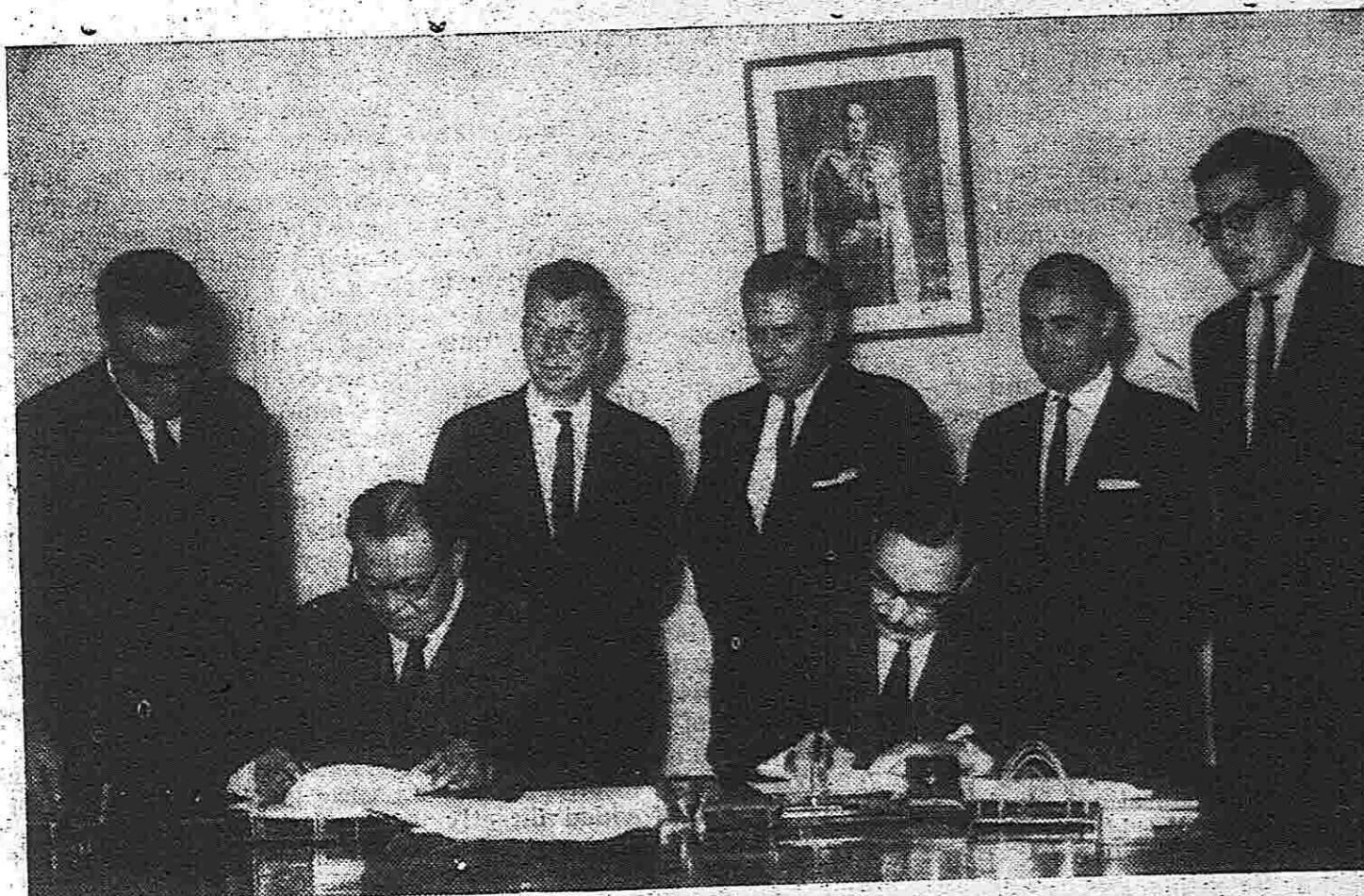
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) reported the flight ended about 32 minutes after the payload plunged as intended to the bottom of the South Atlantic about 5,130 miles southeast of Cape Kennedy.

Officials said good radio signals were received from the craft. They said a day or two would be required for preliminary analysis and many weeks for thorough analysis.

Johnson and President Park of South Korea paused to watch the launching of the atlas rocket from the roof of the central control building about two miles (3.2 km) from the launch pad.

KABUL, May 23.—The Government Monopolies has donated Af. 150,000 to the Malaria Eradication Department. The department finances its operations partly with donations.

Afghanistan To Import U.S. Vegetable Oil



KABUL, May 23.—An agreement was signed here yesterday between Afghanistan and the United States under which Afghanistan will import 3,000 tons of solid vegetable oil worth one million dollars. The import of 1,000 tons of vegetable oil for this year will start soon.

An official of the Ministry of Finance said 65 per cent of the sale proceeds of the oil will be accumulated in an account in Da Afghanistan Bank and will be spent, on the basis of mutual agreement, as a credit in three years' time. The other 35 per cent will be used by the American Em-

bassy here for local expenditure.

The agreement was signed on behalf of Afghanistan by Mohammad Anwar Ziai, Deputy Finance Minister, (left) and on behalf of the U.S. government by William Brewer, Charge d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul (right).

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KABUL TIMES

May, 23, 1965.

Religious Teaching

The Education Ministry's decision to provide facilities for Islamic teaching to those who have acquired some knowledge and want to pursue this study will be widely welcomed. Faith in Islam is deep-rooted in the heart of every one of its followers in Afghanistan and it is because of this fact that it has been declared the official religion of the country in the new Constitution.

While adhering to their faith our people should have a realistic understanding of religious principles and our leaders in this field should be fully conscious of their role in the world of today. Since these leaders have a great impact on the life of the community it is essential for them to appreciate the social and spiritual values upheld by Islam to enable the country to move towards progress and enlightenment.

What a Mulla says in a Friday sermon in the mosque often makes a deeper impression on the minds of those who attend the prayer services than many articles written in newspapers or talks broadcast over the radio. What is more, the influence of the Mullas is not likely to dwindle for a long time to come.

During recent years the government has been trying to provide as much formal religious teaching as possible. Several new institutions have been opened not only in Kabul but in provinces as well. Most of our judges are the graduates of such schools, including the College of Theology. Although we have compulsory education, many of our children cannot be educated because of lack of schools and ignorance on the part of some parents. To remedy the first shortcoming we should take advantage of informal teaching in mosques throughout the country using the same curriculum as we have in our primary or village schools. But for such a scheme to be effective it is essential that those who serve as teachers in mosques are properly trained. Thus it is for the Ministry of Education to see that members of religious groups are provided with adequate opportunities to understand their social responsibilities and to play their important role in accordance with the needs of the present-day world.

Electoral Law:

NEED TO EDUCATE THE ELECTORATE

Editor's Note: S. Kushkaki, right of Bakhtar News Agency and Editor-in-Chief of the Kabul Times, presents his ideas on the implementation of the Electoral Law in this article.

With the country's first general election not far away we have to ensure that proper arrangements are made to conduct them in a smooth and orderly manner and achieve satisfactory results.

It should be clear to all that we cannot rely on legal provisions and constitutional procedures alone to achieve this aim. Nor can we expect the government to do everything. It is for the people to see that responsible men and women are returned to the new Parliament. According to the Electoral Law, all voters have to register their names with the Supervisory Committees before the polling day. The Committees have been set up to register the voters, but do our people know that they have to approach the Committees for registration?

LITTLE UNDERSTANDING
Through the press and radio the provisions of the Electoral Law are being interpreted and explained. But this is not enough. We have to make greater efforts to guide the people to use their right to vote.

Two hundred and fifteen members are to be elected to the Wolesi Jirga (House of the People). Of them five are to be elected from Kabul city, two from Kandahar city, two from Herat city and one each from the capitals of the remaining 25 provinces. The rest are to be elected by the people of villages and Kochis who may know little about constitutional developments in the country.

I strongly believe that if we educate these people and explain to them what they are required

to do, they will exercise their right properly. To begin with, it is more important than anything else to persuade the people to register as voters. Even in countries with developed democratic forms it is a problem to persuade the people to exercise their right to vote. Public organisations have to approach them and even coax them. Why should we not do the same in Afghanistan?

We do not have organisations interested in such work although this paper has repeatedly been urging the formation of a committee to undertake the task of educating the electorate. But what we can do at present is to persuade the educated people with contacts and interest in the provinces to devote some of their time to election work. They should explain how the people in the villages and throughout the country can vote.

NEXT STAGE

The next stage after the registration of voters will be selection of suitable and intelligent candidates to run for Parliament. Each district should elect a person who can best serve its interests. Candidates should discuss national and local issues publicly. In all parts of Afghanistan there are problems to be solved by the government or the people themselves. Every candidate should tell the people of his constituency what he will do if he is returned to Parliament. In their totality local interests coincide with national interests. Building a road, an irrigation dam, or a school or preventing corruption on the part of government officials in a district are of national importance.

Voters have to be told that those who hold large amounts of property or are wealthy are not the only ones who can serve their interests. They should be told

that the person they choose should have a fair grasp of national and international problems as well as deep involvement in local affairs. It should be borne in mind that, according to the constitution, a government may be formed from among members of parliament as well as from among people outside. It is therefore imperative that we should be careful not to elect people who may not be worthy of forming a government.

JOB TO BE DONE

It is difficult to select all the 215 members from among the "cream" of our society. But what we should be able to do is to elect a Parliament which will act in a responsible manner and is capable of conducting the affairs of the state if called upon to do so.

How are we going to accomplish this most important national task? I think if we devote our efforts and energy during the coming months to watching the selection of candidates and the manner of election we should be able to accomplish our goal. We simply cannot depend on a series of legislative measures, including the Electoral Law, to solve our problems. We should try to nominate those who can work out a programme for their constituencies and can tell the voters what they will do for them if they are elected to Parliament. They should also be able to explain what they will do for the country and what views they will adhere to in conducting Afghanistan's international policy.

I am quite sure that although these ideas are very new to the people of Afghanistan, they will not be without an appeal to the voters. The working out of a platform by the candidates will also help in giving a more definite shape to our national policies and planning.

Swiss Writer Views Requirements To Be Met In Extending International Assistance

Editor's Note: Following is the second part of an address delivered by former Swiss President Max Petitpierre on technical assistance. The first part was published on May 18.

The struggle against illiteracy must accompany the struggle against hunger. The one is the corollary of the other. It is even necessary to go further than simply teaching people to read and write. Professional training must also be developed, in particular training in agricultural and food production techniques.

And it is not enough merely to educate producers, or those who work on the land. We must also educate consumers and teach them how to nourish themselves rationally. Furthermore, it is important that the experts and technicians from abroad should be fully acquainted with the habits and customs of the countries where they are working if they do not wish to be automatically regarded as suspect and to provoke the hostility of those whose living conditions they are trying to improve.

How can Swiss men and women, individually or collectively, contribute to the struggle against hunger?

At the outset the Swiss Federal Council decided that even though Switzerland is not a member of the United Nations it should co-operate with all institutions created under U.N. auspices and be associated with all projects undertaken to improve human living conditions. Switzerland has thus become a member of many U.N. specialised organisations, such as the FAO, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF); it also participates in U.N. technical assistance programmes. Swiss citizens have played important roles either as the head or as members of these institutions, or as technical assistants employed by them. A number of private technical

assistance organisations have also been created in Switzerland. Others which already existed for general charitable ends, have enlarged their field of action to include technical co-operation. There have also been a number of independent actions such as money collections organised in many cantons at yearly intervals.

One serious danger here has been too much dispersion of effort. The Swiss Foreign Ministry has in the last few years attempted to obviate not by trying to centralise assistance projects but by establishing machinery for co-ordination among all organisations working in this field. Equally, a share of all funds allocated to technical co-operation by the Swiss Parliament have been made available to private assistance organisations.

It is true that the immediate and direct objective of technical assistance is not always the struggle against hunger, but whatever end it is intended to serve it also contributed to this struggle through helping to improve production methods in a given country.

In June 1961 a credit of 5 million pounds sterling was voted by the Federal Parliament for technical co-operation with developing countries. Last year a new credit of 7 1/2 million pounds was added.

Part of these funds have been used for multilateral assistance, or aid furnished through international organisations. This took up about half of the initial 5 million pounds. The other half was given over directly to bilateral assistance, or aid provided directly by Switzerland. Of the new 7 1/2 million pound credit 40 % or 3 million pounds will go to multilateral aid, and 60 % or 4 1/2 to bilateral aid. So much for official federal assistance. To these amounts can be added the considerable sums collected by Swiss private institutions.

But the financial aspect, however important it may be, is not the only one. On the contrary it was very soon discovered that money

given directly to an underdeveloped country was often wrongly used and that effective assistance had to take other forms.

At the beginning, aid to developing countries produced had experiences ranging from irritating delay to cruel disappointment. Today these experiences have permitted us to draw out certain directing lines for future action. Each country which needs aid is governed by political, economic and social factors peculiar to itself, and it is consequently impossible to establish fixed rules valid for all countries. Aid techniques must remain at all times supple and adaptable to local conditions.

Assistance can be provided in several forms. When it comes to training experts, for example, this can be done either in the donor country or on the spot in the country receiving assistance. Experience obtained to date suggests that as far as possible this training should take place on the spot—in the place where the trainee will have to spend his working life. This does not mean, however, that when higher grades of training are needed some of the more gifted students should not be brought to industrialised countries, once it has been established that they possess enough elementary and secondary education to benefit from it.

In a communique on technical assistance published in May 1964 the Swiss Federal Council laid special emphasis on the necessity to adapt technical assistance projects to the lessons of experience. It also laid down certain principles which should govern bilateral assistance provided by Switzerland.

Thus, the initial suggestion for a given project may come either from Switzerland or from the underdeveloped country concerned; but it can only be realised when there is full agreement between the two countries and when the country receiving assistance is prepared to co-operate actively in bringing it to fruition.

(Swiss Press Review)

PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's *Islah* editorially welcomed the news about a foreign philanthropist taking part in worldwide educational programmes and spending over 40 million dollars for this purpose. Without mentioning his name or nationality, the paper developed the point that well-to-do people throughout the world have social and national responsibilities. It emphasised that businessmen and people with money in our own country, too, should become aware of this responsibility. It is true that they pay taxes and at times invest in productive enterprises. But this is not enough. Those who can should also spend money for the advancement of education.

The same issue of the paper front-paged a picture showing the Red Crescent Society's representatives distributing aid among the flood victims in the Chalkansour area. The picture was accompanied by a story. A photograph of the French President General de Gaulle also appeared on the front page of the paper in connection with his recent statement emphasising that France must retain its political and economic independence.

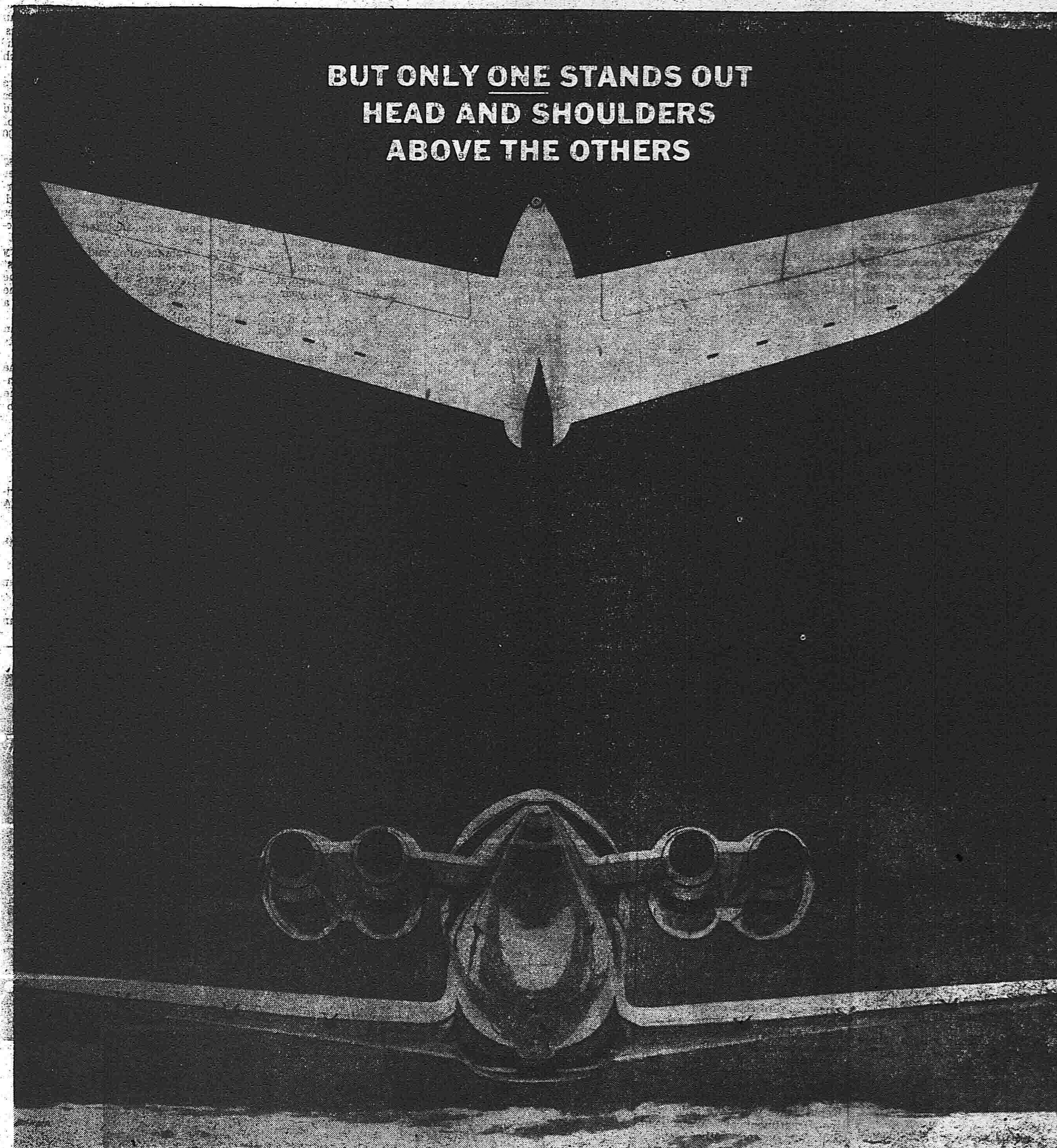
In one of the inside pages the paper carried the translation of a feature article from the German newspaper *Die Welt* on the situation in Santo Domingo. In its concluding paragraphs the article said that the United States sent troops to Santo Domingo because it felt that another Cuba was developing in the Dominican Republic. The United States did this hoping that the Organisation of American States would not criticise its action having, of course, weighed all the consequences. The advantage of the move lies in the fact that it will be prepared for every eventuality and the danger is the possibility of growing anti-American feelings in Latin American countries. For President Johnson it must have appeared important to land troops in Santo Domingo. The wisdom of this action will be finally judged only when the Dominican Republic succeeds in putting Juan Bosch's plans into practice.

Anis in an editorial welcomed the fact that a provincial bi-weekly paper has become a daily. The paper, *Daiwa*, was being published in Jowzjan province twice every week. The number of newspapers in this country is high in comparison to countries with similar social and economic conditions, it said. The reason is the lack of fully developed lines of communication making it impossible to have widely circulating national newspapers. Local newspapers have to be started and maintained to serve specific areas. This is essential even in more advanced countries for the coverage of local news and developments. National newspapers cannot be expected to cover everything that happens in a country.

Now that *Daiwa* has become a regular daily the provincial authorities and people of Jowzjan province should be congratulated, said the paper. It expressed the hope that this trend will be followed in other provinces as well. Najibullah Shahidi, a student of the College of Medicine, complained in yesterday's *Anis* that some of the city roads are not paved and this causes great inconvenience and is a hazard for the people in general and the students using them in particular. Some of the roads mentioned included the one between Shahar and Karte Perwan and that linking Kabul University and the Teachers' Training School. The road near the university is partly paved. Shahidi suggested that the whole stretch of it should be paved.

One of the letters published in yesterday's *Anis* suggested that buses should stop in front of every public hospital they pass. At present some of the buses pass some of the city hospitals without stopping there. This causes considerable inconvenience to those visiting the hospitals.

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Turkish-Soviet Communique Says Ties Reach New Stage

ANKARA, May 23, (Reuter).—THE Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko left Ankara yesterday after discussions which led to "a new stage of development in Turkish-Soviet relation," according to a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Gromyko told reporters at Ankara's Esenboga Airport shortly before leaving that Russia is "openly and sincerely in favour of the development of her relations with Turkey."

The Soviet minister ended a six-day official visit to Turkey during which he had talks with Prime Minister Ugruplu and the Foreign Minister Isik. Topics ranged over political, economic and trade relations between the two countries, as well as international affairs, particularly the Cyprus problem.

A joint communique issued here at the end of the visit stressed the need to avoid worsening the Cyprus situation. Both governments reaffirmed the need of all parties interested in the question to refrain from any action likely to compound the situation.

Clear Air Credited For Good Health Of 160-Year-Old

MOSCOW, May 23. (DPA).—It must be the "exceptionally clean and transparent air" which made Shirali-Baba Muslimov, the oldest man of the Soviet Union, live to be 160 years old.

At least it was this quality of the air which the official Soviet News Agency Tass stressed in its report from Zaju that Muslimov will celebrate his 160th birthday today.

He lives in a mountain village in Azerbaijan, 1,500 metres above sea level.

According to Tass, the steep mountain trails are no problem to the patriarch who takes long walks several times a day.

The report said that Shirali-Baba Muslimov looks hale and hearty. "His hands are firm with no signs of sinew knots common to old men."

"His eyes are quick, inquisitive with a spark of humour in them," it added.

Muslimov has a "young" wife. She is only 94.

Describing the old man's habits, the agency said his breakfast usually consisted of some meat and vegetables. "He also likes cow's milk of which he drinks several glasses at a time. He prefers water from a mountain well to the traditional Azerbaijan Sea."

"He cannot even hear about wine which he calls a 'devil's potion'."

The patriarch has never been sick in his life. He has his meals when he feels hungry and has a one or two hour nap in daytime, Tass said.

In Shirali-Baba's village there are eight men above 100 and six women about 100.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, May 23.—The department of Royal Protocol announced that Arthur James de la Mare, the outgoing British Ambassador in Kabul, was received in a farewell audience by His Majesty the King at Gulkhana Palace at 7:30 p.m. yesterday.

KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Abdul Kayeum, Minister of Interior, will visit West Germany in two weeks at the invitation of the Federal Republic of Germany. On this tour he will be accompanied by a high ranking official of the Ministry of the Interior.

KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Karim Azkoul, the Lebanese Ambassador in Tehran who will simultaneously serve as Lebanon's envoy in Kabul arrived here yesterday to present his credentials.

At the Kabul International Airport he was greeted by Nasser Zia, Chief of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two governments agreed to work for improved world relations and peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems, the communique said. They declared themselves ready to help achieve agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Soviet Cultural Delegation Arrives Here On Thursday

KABUL, May 23.—A Soviet cultural delegation will arrive in Kabul on Thursday.

The Cultural Relations Department of the Ministry of Press and Information said the Soviet delegation composed of famous vocalists and artists from different republics of the USSR, will give a series of performances sponsored by the Afghan-Soviet cultural programme. During its two week stay in Kabul the delegation will be the guests of the Pohany Nandary.

U Thant Warns

Contd. From Page 1

can Republic situation failed to get Council approval. Five members voted for it (France, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malaysia, Uruguay), the Soviet Union voted against it and five members abstained (U.S., U.K., China, Bolivia, Netherlands). Seven affirmative votes are needed for passage.

A series of Soviet amendments which would have deleted references to the OAS, condemned the United States and demanded immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces, was rejected in a separate vote. In four of them the Soviet Union's was the only affirmative vote; in two, including the demand for withdrawal, Jordan also voted affirmatively. There were three or four abstentions in each case.

Explaining the U.S. vote on the Uruguayan resolution, Adlai Stevenson said it was unbalanced in his view because it gave insufficient acknowledgement and encouragement to the OAS and also included "contentious elements" seeming to interpret particular parts of the U.N. Charter in a "new and strained" fashion.

UN Engineering Chief Spends Week Here

KABUL, May 23.—Malcolm Jones, chief of Technical and Engineering Projects of the United Nations Special Fund, arrived here yesterday. He was received at the airport by an official of the Department of Water and Soil Survey and Deputy Representative of the UN in Kabul.

During his eight-day stay in Kabul Jones will have talks with the Department of Water and Soil Survey and other departments concerned on projects being carried out with U.N. assistance.

Keshawarz Discusses Agricultural Improvements

KABUL, May 23.—Dr. Mohammad Nasser Keshawarz, Minister of Agriculture, left for Ghazni province at 8:00 a.m. yesterday. On his way he discussed the possibility of agricultural and cattle raising improvement with the farmers and cattle breeders.

On Friday while accompanied by Ghulam Hussain Safi, the governor of Zabul, Dr. Keshawarz visited Shinkey woloswalai. After conveying His Majesty the King and Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf's good wishes to the people of the area he talked to the people on the increase of agricultural products.

He then went to Mando Khail village and discussed the setting up of waterpumps for irrigation purposes there with the people.

Peace Threatened By Rival Blocs, De Gaulle Declares

LAVAL, West France, May 23. (Reuter).—President de Gaulle jeered at his political opposition as unfit to govern last night in what appeared to be the opening shot in a Gaullist campaign for the presidential election.

He also said international peace was threatened as long as the world remained divided between the two rival blocs of United States and Soviet Union.

It was the first time since he started his 22nd official provincial tour Wednesday that the General had come out in open criticism of his critics.

He told nearly 20,000 cheering people who waved flags and cried "bravo," that French people could not trust the old political leaders "We have seen them at work," he said, "and you know what they did."

General de Gaulle reaffirmed that France could not entrust her fate to the control of either of the two world super-powers.

In a reference that political observers interpreted as preparing the ground for a further loosening of France's ties with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation de Gaulle, scorned the idea of France sheltering behind international organisations "controlled by one or other of the two hegemones."

To loud applause the General said: "France is doing what she can do to bring the nations closer together but not on the basis of the two rival world powers for that, as we all see, produces conflicts and offers no sound foundation for international peace...and peace is the real issue."

Ahoe Shoe Factory Plans To Reduce Prices 15 Per Cent

KABUL, May 23.—

THE Ahoe Shoe Factory plans to reduce its prices 15 per cent.

It will also offer a number of pairs of shoes to school students, teachers and other public employees at a 20 per cent discount on a two-month instalment plan.

Mohammad Shah Rahmatyar, President of the Factory, told Bakhtar in an interview that the factory has produced 300,000 pairs of shoes during the last three years.

Kabul Corporation Elects Officers

KABUL, May 23.—The general body of the Kabul Municipal Corporation met yesterday to elect a secretary and an executive board. The Mayor, Prof. M. Asghar, who presided, gave an account of the corporation's activities during last year.

The Deputy from Kabul's third district, Mohammad Kabir, was appointed as the corporation's secretary, and deputies of fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth districts were elected as members of the executive board.

Announcement

Organisations or individuals exempted from paying customs duties can sell their cars to other customs privileged persons and organisations or to the government monopolies. Customs privileged persons cannot sell their cars to individuals or organisations not enjoying such privileges. Acting on a cabinet decision Government Monopolies announces that defaulters cannot plead ignorance of this rule. ADVT.

Due to the large demand of the people for Ahoe shoes, the factory has a favourable market and the products of the factory can compete with foreign-made shoes.

At present the factory's output is 300 pairs per day all of which are sold in one day.

The prices of Ahoe shoes are 40 per cent cheaper than shoes made in West Germany, Italy, and Britain. The price of a pair of Ahoe shoe ranges from Af. 190 to Af. 400.

Rahmatyar said the factory also prepares 1,000 pelts of leather daily for export to foreign markets. Statistics show, he added, that so far about 240,000 hides have been exported by the factory.

Rahmatyar said the factory suffered losses during the last three years but he hopes that due to the keen interest taken by the people the factory will make a profit this year.

Two hundred and nine Afghan workers and two foreign experts are working in the factory.

The factory has opened nine sale shops in Kabul city. In Kandahar province a branch of the factory has recently been established.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2:30, 5:30, 8, 10 p.m. American film **ZOMBIES OF MORA** TAU with Farsi translation.

KABUL CINEMA:

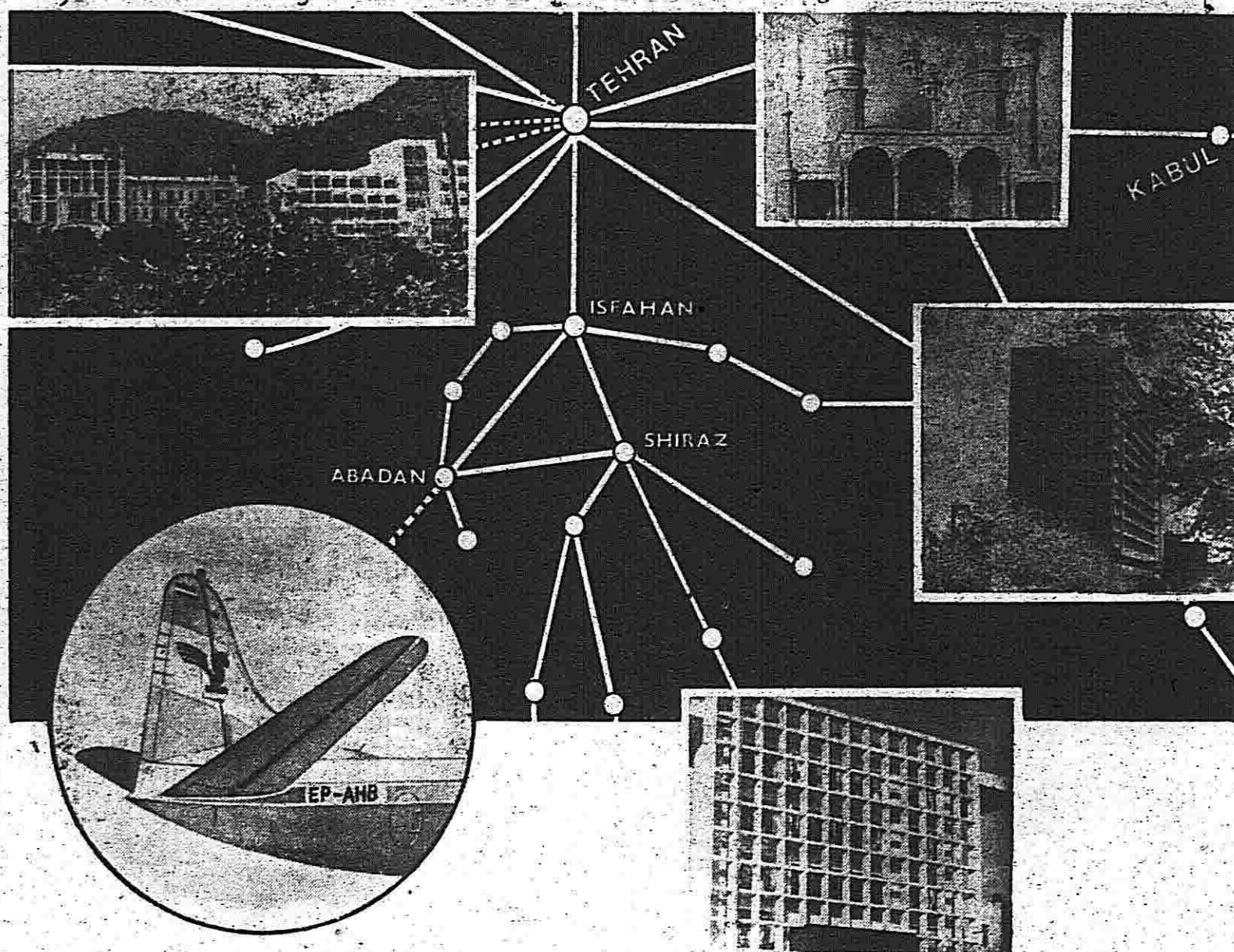
At 2, 5, 7 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30, p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 4:30, 6:30 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation.



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